



Director of  
Central  
Intelligence

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# National Intelligence Daily

*Thursday*  
*21 July 1983*

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25X1

**Page Denied**

Top Secret



25X1

**Contents**

**Israel-Lebanon:** Realignment of Israeli Forces ..... 1

**France-Chad:** French Concern About Habre's Plans ..... 2



25X1

**Brazil:** Increasing Pressures on the Government ..... 4



25X1

**USSR:** Changing Emphasis at Academy of Sciences ..... 6

**Poland:** Regime Moving Cautiously ..... 7



25X1

**Persian Gulf:** Possible Mine Threat to Shipping ..... 9

**Colombia:** New Insurgent Leader ..... 9

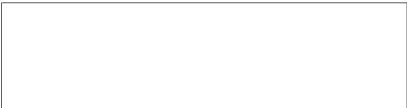


25X1

**Bangladesh-USSR:** Ershad Strengthens His Position ..... 10

25X1

Top Secret

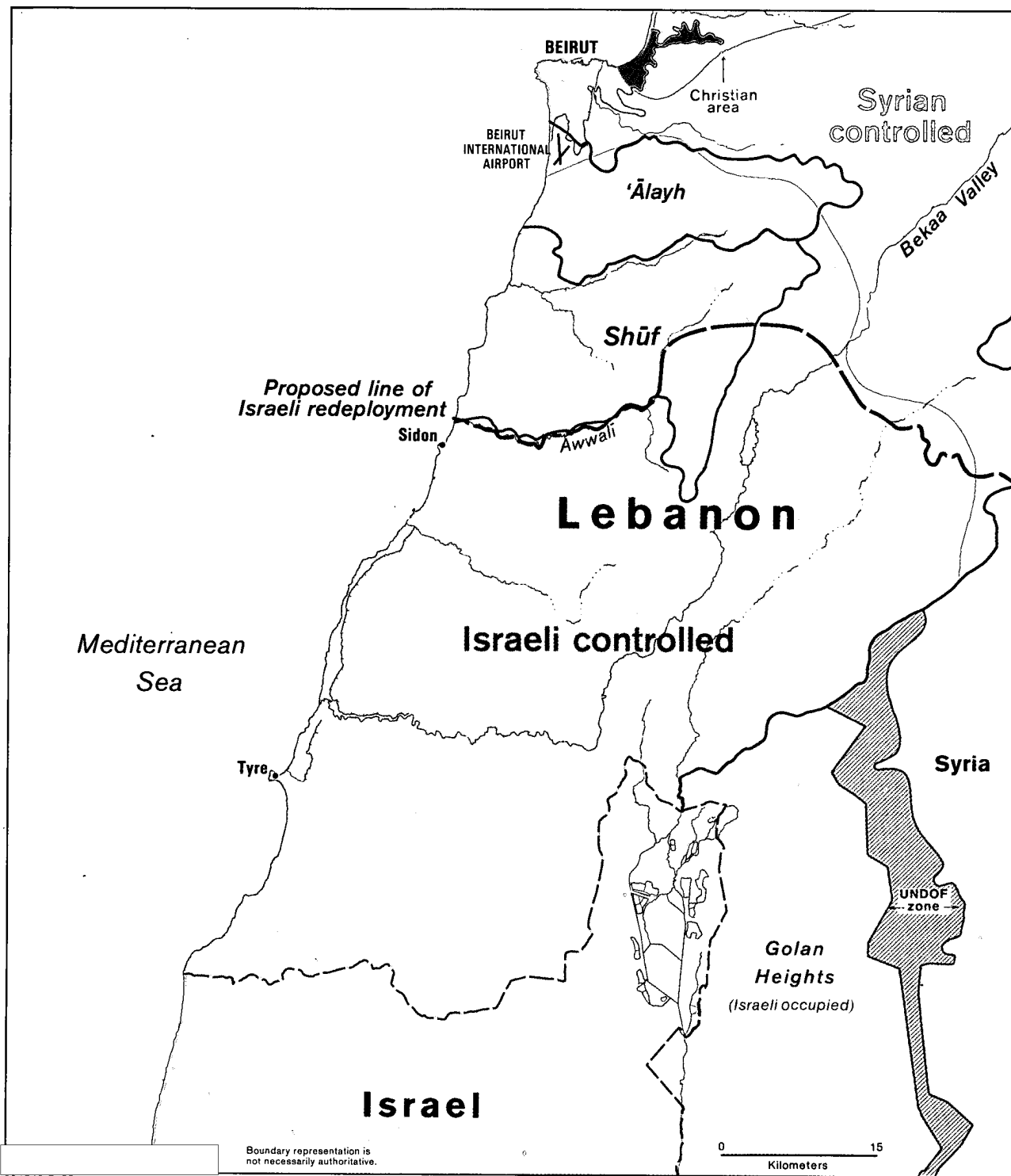


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21 July 1983

**Top Secret**

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**Top Secret**

21 July 1983

25X1

**Top Secret****ISRAEL-LEBANON: Realignment of Israeli Forces**

*Israel's announcement yesterday that it will realign its forces in Lebanon lends urgency to the Lebanese Government's plans to extend its authority to the Alayh and Shuf districts.* [redacted]

The Israeli cabinet released no details on the move and did not say when it would begin. Press accounts maintain that Israel will move out of Beirut's suburbs and the Shuf in stages, eventually reaching the Awwali River some time before November. Cabinet sources have told US Embassy officials that the move to the Awwali will be completed by 15 October. [redacted]

Lebanese military officials—who suspect that Israeli forces purposely led a Lebanese Army patrol into a Druze ambush last week—have indicated they will not consult with the Israelis concerning Lebanese Army moves into the vacated areas. Military spokesmen also have conceded that they may not be able to conclude an agreement with Druze and Christian forces before the realignment. [redacted]

Security in the Shuf and Alayh recently has deteriorated, and press reports state that two people were killed yesterday during the shelling of Beirut suburbs. Druze leader Junblatt still shows no willingness to compromise with the Lebanese Government. [redacted]

Christian military commanders may be preparing to launch an offensive against the Druze. [redacted]

**Comment:** Lebanese critics of President Gemayel will argue that Tel Aviv's decision makes his current talks in Washington pointless and highlights the weakness of his government. Gemayel will be reluctant to cooperate with the Israelis on security issues, at least for the short term, and he will expect the US to condemn the Israeli decision. [redacted]

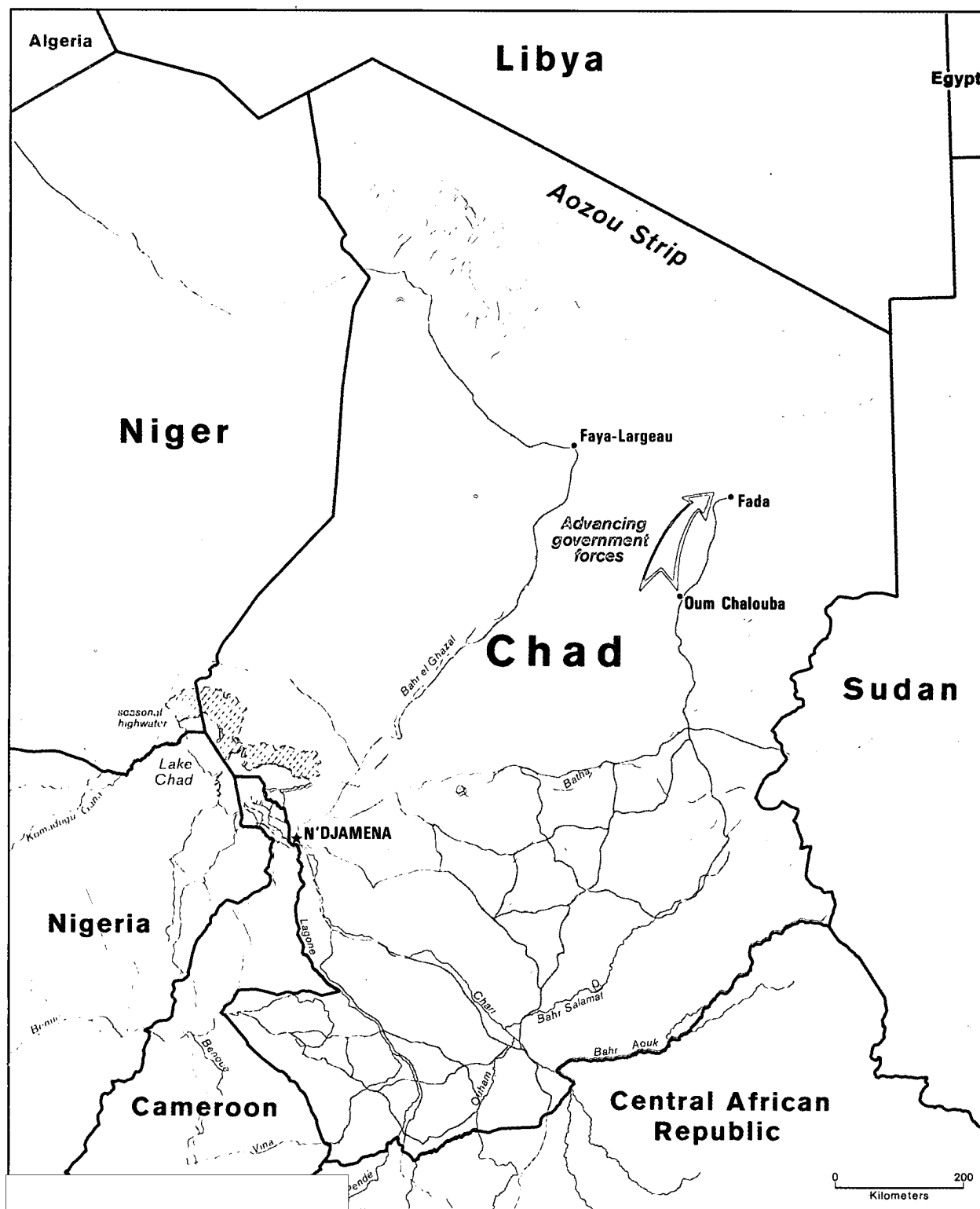
Israel will want to consult with the US before actually beginning the realignment, and Defense Minister Arens may be sent to Washington soon for consultations. The move may quiet Israeli public concerns over casualties for the near term, but will do little to end complaints that the government has no coherent policy on Lebanon. [redacted]

**Top Secret**

21 July 1983

**Top Secret**

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**Top Secret**

21 July 1983

25X1

**Top Secret****FRANCE-CHAD: French Concern About Habre's Plans**

*The French are concerned that Chadian Government forces will prematurely attack Faya-Largeau in the near future and be dealt a setback.* [redacted]

Unconfirmed press reports state government forces may have occupied Fada, and French officials are counseling President Habre not to attack Faya-Largeau until he has made adequate plans and has enough arms and other supplies. They fear a reverse would enable the Libyan-backed dissidents to regain the initiative. Habre told US diplomats in N'Djamena yesterday that he is having difficulty holding back his eager troops. [redacted]

Habre says his main problems remain a lack of vehicles and shortages of food, fuel, and spare parts. He particularly needs more armored vehicles and air transport. He also wants additional air defense weapons because he fears Libya will use its Air Force in the north. [redacted]

The President is further concerned about possible friction with Zaire over the sharing of US-provided military assistance that may start arriving in N'Djamena later this week. Ethiopia's Foreign Ministry yesterday criticized the impending US military airlift to Chad as a blatant challenge to the OAU's recent call for an end to foreign intervention. [redacted]

**Comment:** Another decisive battle may be near, but Habre's forces will have a difficult time in trying to retake Faya-Largeau. The dissidents have at least as many troops as Habre in the north and considerable firepower. [redacted]

**Top Secret**

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**Top Secret**

25X1

**BRAZIL: Increasing Pressures on the Government**

*Acting President Chaves faces immediate pressures from labor and political groups unhappy with the government's tougher austerity policies.* [redacted]

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Unions in two states have called a general strike today despite government efforts to negotiate a cancellation. [redacted]

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Worker discontent over wage cuts and high unemployment has been fanned by skyrocketing food prices caused partly by crop losses due to severe flooding in the south. [redacted]

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In addition, the administration's slim majority in Congress appears in danger of unraveling. A small prolabor party is demanding economic and political concessions to continue its alliance with the government, and dissident congressmen from the ruling party have threatened to oppose some legislation unless they are given a larger voice in the party leadership. The US Embassy reports that, if substantial defections take place, the Congress could block the latest economic package. [redacted]

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**Comment:** Chaves will be hard pressed to keep public unrest under control and maintain his leadership in Congress during the one to two months that President Figueiredo will be recovering from surgery. If widespread disorder were to occur, they could undermine the military's confidence in the civilian caretaker presidency and the commitment to political liberalization. Should the police fail to contain the demonstrations, the military appears ready to respond to violence with force. [redacted]

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Violent protests also could heighten the reluctance of foreign bankers to extend new loans at a time when Central Bank President Langoni is seeking \$3.5 billion in credits. Moreover, any easing of austerity as a result of domestic unrest or congressional opposition would add to the difficulty of securing the credits. [redacted]

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**Top Secret**

25X1

21 July 1983

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**Top Secret****USSR: Changing Emphasis at Academy of Sciences**

*Recently assessed data indicate that the Academy of Sciences—the USSR's foremost research complex—has been changing its emphasis from basic to applied research, and, moreover, the science policies of the Communist Party and the Academy could eventually become unified.* [REDACTED]

The party is pushing the Academy to perform more applied research. During the past year, new institutes have been founded in those substantive areas where applied research is considered most important, including energy, environment, large-scale economic modeling, and crucial industrial and defense technologies. [REDACTED]

The Academy is becoming increasingly involved in research for new and improved military technologies, such as microelectronics. Digital image processing, for example, has applications for improved satellite photography, for infrared heat seekers for locating targets, for new radar designs, and for detecting launches of ICBMs. [REDACTED]

In 1956 only one institute was dedicated to applied research on digital image processing. By 1970 there were 14 such institutes. Presently there are over 30 institutes dedicated to this work. [REDACTED]

The party is exerting more influence over the Academy than ever before. In the election of 1981, 88 percent of the Academy's new members were party members. Sixty-seven percent of the entire membership now belongs to the party—the percentage necessary to enact statutory changes. [REDACTED]

**Comment:** The trend toward party domination is even more pronounced in the leadership of the Academy—the presidency and the Presidium. A nonparty member of the Academy probably would not be elected to that body now. The shift of emphasis in the Academy's work is likely to become more pronounced as more applied researchers and defense industry-based engineers are elected to membership. [REDACTED]

The growing emphasis on applied research almost certainly will continue over the next six to 10 years—especially since the Soviets have begun an intensive campaign to solve their problems in such key areas as computer technology, energy, and food. The Academy's involvement in military-related applied research will increase in direct proportion to the military's use of advanced technology. [REDACTED]

**Top Secret**

**Top Secret**

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**POLAND: Regime Moving Cautiously**

Members of parliament have told US Embassy officials that the session today will approve an amnesty bill that will release many political prisoners. The bill, which reportedly applies only to those who violated martial law regulations, allows for the release of persons sentenced to serve less than three years in jail and the reduction by one-half of longer prison terms. The delegates emphasized that the legislation approved yesterday perpetuating many economic and political restrictions of martial law will expire automatically in December 1985, or can be rescinded earlier. Parliament is said to have postponed discussion of some changes in the laws on censorship and workers' employment rights. [REDACTED]

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**Comment:** The regime is trying to show moderation and flexibility—especially to the West—by not making the restrictions a permanent part of Polish law. Premier Jaruzelski will use the prospect of an early removal of the temporary legislation to encourage continued calm. The amnesty will have little impact on the few prominent Solidarity activists in prison, because they generally received lengthy sentences. Moreover, it apparently will not apply to intellectual dissidents facing trial for actions committed before the imposition of martial law in December 1981. [REDACTED]

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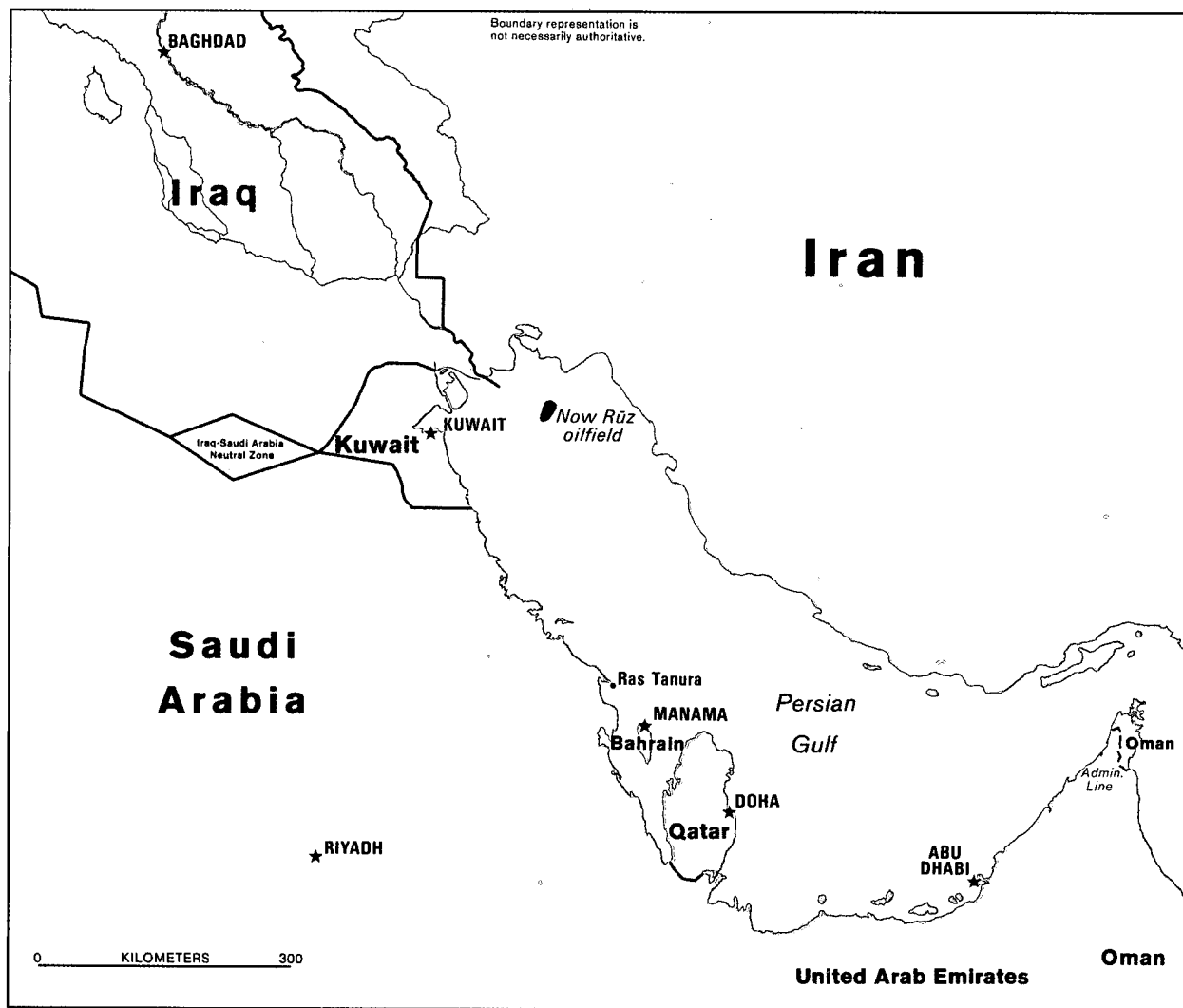
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**Top Secret**

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**Top Secret**

21 July 1983

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**PERSIAN GULF: Possible Mine Threat to Shipping**

Lloyds has alerted ships in the Persian Gulf to watch for possible mines that reportedly drifted south from the northern war zone. In 1982 three commercial vessels were damaged by mines, and last month the US Navy identified a mine discovered by Bahraini authorities. Earlier press stories of the sinking of a Japanese freighter off Saudi Arabia's oil shipping port of Ras Tanura as a result of mine damage have not been substantiated. [redacted]

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**Comment:** There are few reliable sighting reports, and the presence of mines in the area cannot be confirmed. Unusually high tidal levels in mid-May and mid-June could have caused mines planted by either Iran or Iraq to break loose and drift southward. An estimated drift rate of 0.4 knots would put these mines in the vicinity of the sightings. Some of the alleged mines may be navigational buoys or oilspill tracer buoys, but Saudi environmental authorities say the seven used by Saudi Arabia to monitor the Now Ruz oilspill are all accounted for. [redacted]

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**COLOMBIA: New Insurgent Leader**

The change in leadership of the M-19, Colombia's second-largest insurgent group, may lead to more guerrilla violence. Ivan Ospina has replaced former chief Jaime Bateman, who died in an airplane crash in April. The US Embassy believes that Ospina may order a major terrorist action in the next few days to confirm his leadership and the continued strength of the organization. [redacted]

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**Comment:** Ospina probably will not be as effective as Bateman, who was the unifying force in the M-19. For example, Ospina's apparent ceding of the role as the group's spokesman—a key rival announced the succession—may indicate that he was a compromise choice who has to share power. Moderates in the M-19 who rejected the government's amnesty offer out of fear or loyalty to Bateman may now change their plans, leaving the organization in the hands of radicals. These extremists also might be more inclined to cooperate with Colombia's other, and frequently more brutal, guerrilla groups. [redacted]

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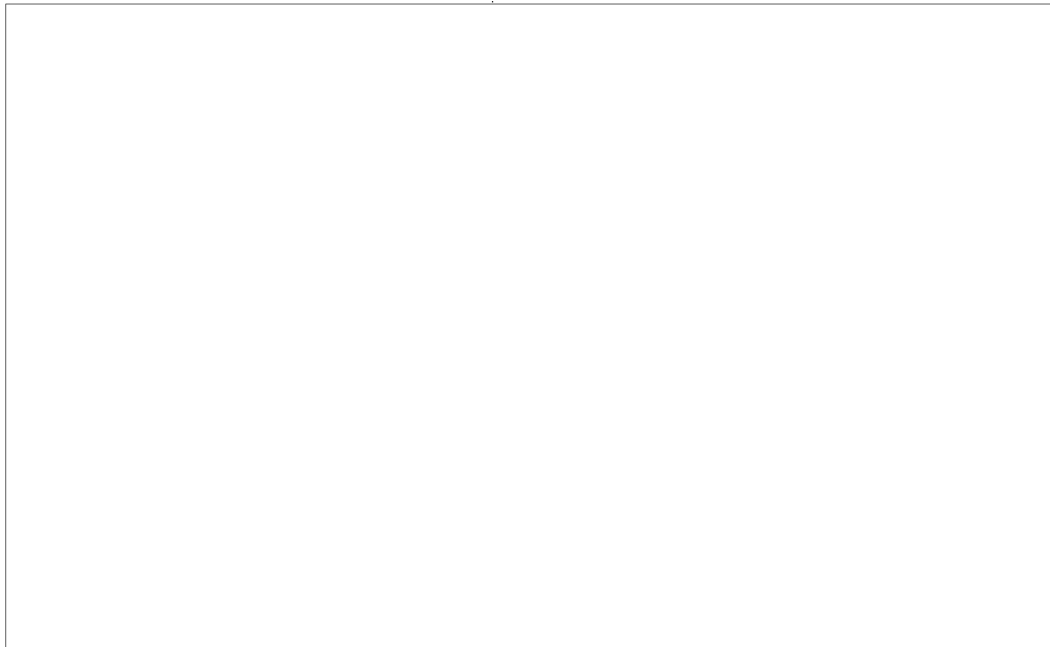
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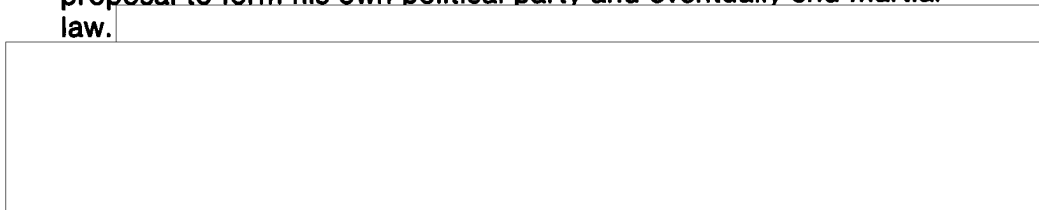
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**BANGLADESH-USSR: Ershad Strengthens His Position**

Chief Martial Law Administrator Ershad shuffled his cabinet on Tuesday by reassigning the powerful general who had headed the Home Affairs Ministry. The general reportedly had opposed Ershad's proposal to form his own political party and eventually end martial law.



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**Comment:** Ershad evidently has made some progress in consolidating his position. His moves may be intended in part to display a stronger hold on power before he visits the US this fall.



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**Top Secret**

21 July 1983

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